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S/1994/459
18 April 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 18 APRIL 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In continuing to inform you about the unceasing acts of aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic, I have the honour to report that the situation remains very tense in the districts of Geranboy, Ter-Ter, and Agdam.

On 16 April, sub-units of the Armenian Army again attempted to attack the village of Talysh, Ter-Ter district, and the village of Gyullyudja, Agdam district, in Azerbaijan. Bloody battles are being waged in the zone of the hostilities.

From early in the morning of 17 April, Armenian armed forces, after intensive artillery preparations, again mounted an offensive against the village of Tap-Garagoyunly, Geranboy district, in Azerbaijan.

At the same time, the villages of Agdam and Alibeily, Tovuz district, in Azerbaijan and Azerbaijani border posts in Kedabek district were subjected to intensive fire by various types of weapons from the direction of the military bases situated in the districts of Berd and Krasnoselsk in the Republic of Armenia.

On 18 April, Armenian troops repeated their attempt to break through with tanks to the town of Ter-Ter, simultaneously attacking with infantry the villages in the environs of the town.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with instructions from my Government, I have the honour to address you in respect of the dangerous situation in Gorazde in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Republic of Croatia is seriously alarmed by the developments in Gorazde, where yet another Serbian act of carnage remains unchallenged. Gorazde is becoming a new symbol of moral and humanitarian catastrophe, which is seriously undermining the credibility of the Security Council.

The unparalleled and blatant lack of respect for Security Council resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) is a dangerous precedent which could unravel the peace process not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina but also in Croatia. The future ability of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to carry out even its minimal duties has now come into question. My Government has always advocated a stronger UNPROFOR mandate in cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), but even the present mandate has been turned into a mockery by the Serbs. There was no appropriate response by the international community when a NATO plane was engaged nor when peace-keepers were killed in Gorazde and in Sarajevo recently.

The situation in Gorazde has already had a very negative effect on the peace talks my Government has pursued with the Serbian insurgents: the rebel Serb authorities have refused to resume the second round of talks as scheduled for last week; there are increasing reports of provoking actions by the Serbian paramilitary units, especially in United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) sectors West and South; and, a report from UNPA sector East, that rebel Serbs in Baranja have reclaimed weapons in violation of the cease-fire agreement of 29 March.

The deteriorating situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina could also make the prospects for timely implementation of the Federation Agreement between the Bosnian Muslims and Croats more difficult. The tens of thousands of displaced persons from Gorazde pouring into central Bosnia would be a serious threat to the balance achieved in the area. The area simply does not have the resources to accommodate such pressures. My Government will, nevertheless, pursue all necessary steps to ensure that the aforesaid Agreement is not threatened.

Displaced persons in Bosnia usually become refugees in Croatia, and my Government must remind the Council that Croatia already cares for 280,000 Bosnian refugees, at a direct financial cost of US$ 832 million through year-end 1993. My Government has been able to make this contribution with negligible direct financial assistance, and while its access to capital markets has been delayed. Croatia cannot sit by idly while it is being asked to bear the brunt of the costs for the international community's humanitarian policy in Bosnia.

The situation in Gorazde is a repeat of the tragedy of Vukovar, where the world simply watched as innocent people became victims of a pariah regime, while those same victims were being held down by the international community. Now, even more tragically, if there were an evacuation of residents and refugees from Gorazde, UNPROFOR and other humanitarian organizations would indirectly become accessories to the deplorable Serbian policy of ethnic cleansing.

The Council must not allow another Vukovar to happen two and one half years later. Serbian aggression must finally be stopped. Even the discussions about the possible lifting of sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are counterproductive under these circumstances.

The international community must act decisively within the options available at this time: Security Council resolutions must be enforced without temporary political qualifications; or the UNPROFOR mandate should be redefined; or the international community should consider how the proposed confederation between the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia can be utilized to achieve the desired balance of power in the region.

The international community's policy of partial humanitarian assistance to the region has outlived its effectiveness, and a new policy course must be considered. The Council must now be ready to dictate peace. The lack of resolute action within the framework of options available to the Council at this time would seriously jeopardize not only the prospect for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also the territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Croatia. My Government, while it remains committed to the peace process, reserves its right to reconsider its position with respect to the situation in its occupied territories under these dangerous and deteriorating circumstances, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

May I request your assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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LETTER DATED 16 APRIL 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic issued on 16 April 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic on 16 April 1994

On 14 April 1994, the Secretary of the Special Commission of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Armenia on questions relating to Nagorny Karabakh, Mr. S. Zolyan, made a statement in which he said that the current situation necessitated the destruction of the military air bases of Azerbaijan located in Baku and Gyanja. Mr. Zolyan further stated that the operation could be carried out with ground forces alone.

In this connection, we deem it necessary to state the following.

Starting on 10 April 1994, the armed forces of Armenia, continuing their aggression against Azerbaijan, have launched a new large-scale offensive deep in Azerbaijani territory in the direction of Geranboy, Terter and Agdam.

At the same time, with a view to diverting attention from its latest statement, the well-established Armenian propaganda machine is falsely broadcasting to the whole world reports of alleged mass bombing attacks by the Azerbaijani air force against the town of Hankendi in the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan.

Such tricks by the Armenian side would be harmless if they were of a purely propagandistic character. However, in the present instance, these deliberate allegations are being used for more serious purposes. An official who is a member of the Parliament of the Republic of Armenia is attempting to justify the escalation of the aggression against Azerbaijan and its extension to new areas of Azerbaijan, including its major towns.

In so doing, Mr. Zolyan, speaking in his role as a military strategist and completely disregarding the fact that his arguments do not coincide with official Erevan's claim that it is not involved in the aggression against Azerbaijan, cynically states that the destruction of Azerbaijani military bases located hundreds of kilometres from the area of hostilities can be effected by ground forces alone. There can be no more revealing indication of Armenia's participation in the aggression against Azerbaijan and its strategic aims.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 104 (c) of the preliminary list*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 18 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of April 1994, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States addressed to you and enclosing resolution 5374 of the Council of the League of Arab States, adopted on 27 March 1994 at its one hundred and first session and entitled "Foreign conspiratorial schemes for the separation of the southern Sudan".

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 104 (c) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Lebanon to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

* A/49/50.

Annex

Letter dated 18 April 1994 from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the League of Arab States, meeting at the ministerial level on 26 and 27 March 1994, adopted the annexed resolution concerning "Foreign conspiratorial schemes for the secession of the southern Sudan", which contains, in particular, a reaffirmation of the unity of the Sudan and "a warning of the danger of the secession of a part of an African Arab State member of the League of Arab States for the security, stability and future of the region".

We request you to have this letter and the resolution of the League of Arab States enclosed herewith circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 104 (c) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed Esmat ABDEL MEGUID
Secretary-General of the
League of Arab States

Enclosure

Foreign conspiratorial schemes for the secession of the southern Sudan

The Council of the League,

Having taken cognizance of note No. B.D.J./1/10/101 dated 19 March 1994 from the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the League of Arab States, the note by the General Secretariat and the recommendation by the Political Committee,

Having heard the statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan concerning the dimensions of the foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Sudan and the developments in the foreign scheming for the secession of the southern Sudan,

Recalling resolution 189 adopted by the Arab Summit Conference at its extraordinary session at Baghdad (28-30 May 1990), which affirms effective fraternal solidarity with the Sudan and Somalia against any threat to the national unity of their territories or their peoples,

Decides

1. To express its extreme apprehension and concern at the foreign schemes aimed at the secession of the southern Sudan and fragmentation of its national entity and the concomitant support for the separatist rebels and clear provocation of a demand by those rebels for self-determination as an opening for dismemberment of a sovereign State;

2. To warn of the danger of the secession of a part of an African Arab State member of the League of Arab States for the security, stability and future of the region;

3. To reaffirm the unity of the Sudan and opposition to any threat thereto;

4. To support the efforts being made to arrive at a solution and comprehensive agreement on the question of the southern Sudan through negotiation and dialogue between the various Sudanese parties;

5. To censure the visits made by officials from certain States without the consent of the Sudanese authorities, because of the encouragement to the separatist movements that such visits signify;

6. To request the Secretary-General to make the necessary contacts, follow the situation and report on developments to the Council at its next session.

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18 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

THIRD PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in response to Security Council resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, by which the Council authorized the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) for a period of seven months, until 21 April 1994.

2. In accordance with resolution 866 (1993), I submitted reports to the Security Council on the progress of UNOMIL on 13 December 1993 (S/26868) and 14 and 23 February 1994 (S/1994/168 and Add.1). The President of the Security Council issued a statement (S/PRST/1994/9) on 25 February, welcoming the agreement reached by the three Liberian parties to install the Liberian National Transitional Government on 7 March 1994, concomitantly with the start of disarmament, and to hold free and fair elections on 7 September 1994. In my briefing to the Security Council on 9 March, I reported that the Council of State, the executive arm of the Transitional Government, had in fact been installed on 7 March and that disarmament had commenced on the same day.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

3. The Liberian parties have now successfully completed a number of important steps in the implementation of the Cotonou agreement (S/26272, annex). The installation of the Council of State of the Transitional Government on 7 March was witnessed by several dignitaries, including President Nicéphore Dieudonné Soglo of Benin, Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Foreign Ministers of Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Guinea and Nigeria, and my Special Representative for Public Affairs.

4. On 11 March the Transitional Legislative Assembly was inducted into office. In accordance with the Cotonou agreement, the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO) was given the responsibility for naming the Speaker of the Assembly. The Transitional Legislative Assembly commenced business with the elections of the two deputy speakers from among members who had been nominated by the Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU) and the National

Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), respectively. The Assembly proceeded to carry out confirmation hearings. The Ministers nominated by IGNU and ULIMO, whose posts were not in dispute, have been sworn in and have taken control of their Ministries.

5. The Supreme Court of Liberia opened for the 1994 March term on 14 March. After his swearing-in, the Associate Justice nominated by ULIMO, as provided in the Cotonou agreement, took his place on the bench.

6. Notwithstanding the positive achievements since the installation of the Council of State, a number of obstacles remain in the search for durable peace in Liberia. The parties have yet to resolve the long outstanding issue of the distribution of the four remaining Cabinet posts (defence, finance, foreign affairs and justice). My Special Representative, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, has urged the parties to demonstrate maximum flexibility in arriving at an acceptable accommodation in this regard. The Cotonou agreement recognizes the prerogative of the parties to allocate the cabinet positions. In this respect, the Council of State has no formal role to play, although, in the absence of a solution, the Liberian people expect leadership and guidance from that executive body. Several options have been discussed among the parties and within the Council of State but no solution has yet been found.

7. In this context, NPFL has been unwilling to permit the seating of its members in the Transitional Legislative Assembly or the swearing-in of those Cabinet nominees whose posts are not in dispute. NPFL also objects to submitting its Cabinet nominees to confirmation hearings on the grounds that such hearings were not stipulated under the Cotonou agreement. The NPFL member on the Council of State has declined to sign the rules of procedure that will govern the functioning of the Council. It is reported that, in the absence of such rules, NPFL has maintained that decisions of the Council are null and void.

8. The question of the allocation of posts to head the public corporations and autonomous agencies has also created an obstacle to the peace process. During discussions at Cotonou in November 1993, NPFL and ULIMO jointly took the position that those posts should be allocated in the same manner as Cabinet ministries and signed a document to reflect their joint agreement. IGNU maintained the view that this interpretation was contrary to the provisions of the Cotonou agreement and therefore did not sign the document. Discussions among the signatories to the Cotonou agreement on a suitable and equitable distribution of those posts have yet to yield positive results.

9. Immediately prior to the installation of the Council of State, a dispute arose in the leadership of ULIMO. A rift between the Chairman and the Field Commander resulted in an outbreak of fighting among the ULIMO forces, along ethnic lines, between the Krahn and Mandingo factions. Reconciliation efforts by the elders of both ethnic groups and several other interested people, including the ECOWAS Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) Field Commander and the United Nations Chief Military Observer, have been helpful. My Special Representative reports that Chairman Valentine Strasser, the Head of State of Sierra Leone, has succeeded in reconciling the ULIMO leaders, and the Government of Sierra Leone has issued a communiqué to that effect.

10. UNOMIL disseminates a weekly brief of its activities to the local population and this has become an important source of information on the peace process. It provides a credible basis for public understanding of disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and, eventually, elections. Such proactive public information strategies have contributed to confidence-building among Liberians.

11. My Special Representative has reported to me that the Liberian signatories to the Cotonou agreement continue to search for solutions to the many problems that have emerged since the installation of the Council of State. In his discussions with the Council and the leaders of the parties, he stresses the need for maximum flexibility in their dealings with each other. In response to pronouncements of the Council regarding the dissolution of the parties, the Special Representative believes it would be desirable that the parties continue to exist until the completion of disarmament, in order to provide a much needed liaison function. However, the leaders of the parties should avoid any interference in the functioning of the Council. For its part, the Council will need to demonstrate to the Liberian people a commitment to national rather than parochial interests, going beyond the concerns of narrow constituencies during this short transition period leading to elections.

III. ELECTORAL PROCESS

12. In his acceptance speech on 7 March 1994, the Chairman of the Council of State, Mr. David Kpomakpor, confirmed that the holding of free and fair elections on 7 September 1994 was a foremost concern of the Liberian National Transitional Government. In view of the relatively short time period remaining before the elections, the Elections Commission has intensified its organizational work in order to develop and finalize a detailed calendar of activities leading up to elections. The Commission recently developed and adopted a set of rules and regulations governing its internal operations.

13. The Elections Commission has finalized and submitted a draft electoral budget to the Council of State for its consideration. On the basis of a draft budget prepared by a joint mission of the United Nations and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems in September 1993, the Elections Commission has estimated that an overall amount of US$ 13.7 million will be required to carry out the electoral process. It is reported that the Transitional Government will endeavour to provide some $8.5 million of this amount and will seek international support for the remaining $5.2 million.

14. Implementation of technical assistance for the electoral process from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is well under way. This assistance focuses on reinforcing the institutional structure of the Elections Commission and strengthening its technical capacity to organize and administer free and fair elections. UNDP has provided the Commission with minimum office requirements to commence its operations and an internationally recruited, full-time electoral expert. A number of issues in the electoral process must be addressed, including voter education, the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons and the mobilization of resources required for the elections. A chief

technical adviser is due to arrive in May and will take up these and other urgent issues.

15. While the Elections Commission is now focusing on technical preparations for elections, there are a number of other issues that need to be addressed under the very short time-frame until 7 September. If elections, in accordance with the Liberian Constitution, are to be based on single-member constituencies and registration of voters is to take place, then it will be necessary for the refugees and displaced persons to have returned to their constituencies of residence before the end of the registration period, which should be well before the election date in order to ensure their participation in the electoral process.

16. Several technical missions to Liberia in the recent past have indicated that, if elections are to be fairly organized on the basis of the existing electoral system in Liberia, namely, single-member constituencies, it will not be possible to organize them before the agreed time-limit of 7 September; it would take a year, or even more. They have suggested that if elections have to be held before 7 September, they can only be held on the basis of proportional representation in a national constituency.

IV. MILITARY ASPECTS

17. UNOMIL, having attained its total authorized strength of 368 military observers in early January 1994, has proceeded with the deployment of United Nations military observers throughout the country. In accordance with its concept of operations, UNOMIL has so far deployed military observers in 27 team sites out of a total of 39 projected sites (see map). Four regional headquarters have been established and are operational at Monrovia (central region), Tubmanburg (western region), Gbarnga (northern region) and Tapeta (eastern region). The eastern regional headquarters had originally been designated for the town of Zwedru. However, owing to the absence of any logistic support and to insecurity in the area, the headquarters has, instead, been established at Tapeta. The military observers are engaged in the patrolling of border crossings and other entry points, observation and verification of disarmament and demobilization and the investigation of cease-fire violations.

18. In recent weeks, ECOMOG has deployed into the western (Tubmanburg) and northern (Gbarnga) regions. Deployment of both UNOMIL and ECOMOG in Upper Lofa has been impeded by insecurity in the area. Likewise, deployment in the south-east has been curtailed by the activities of the Liberian Peace Council (LPC). UNOMIL and ECOMOG are currently engaged in consultations with ULIMO and with the NPFL and LPC in order to reach agreement on further deployment in the western and south-eastern regions.

19. LPC, which emerged in the south-eastern part of Liberia after the Cotonou agreement was signed in July 1993, has engaged in skirmishes with NPFL for the past five months. Recently, LPC has aimed its activities north, at the town of Zwedru. UNOMIL and ECOMOG are consulting with LPC and NPFL on their deployment into the area, and on the disarmament of combatants, with a view to creating a

buffer zone between NPFL and LPC areas. LPC combatants are included in the overall plan for disarmament and demobilization in this area.

20. During the last weeks of March, the security situation in the south-western part of the country deteriorated because of the internal conflict within the ULIMO leadership along ethnic lines. The conflict escalated when ULIMO Krahn and Mandingo groups clashed in the town of Tubmanburg. Since public reconciliation of the ULIMO leadership was announced on 1 April, the situation in the south-western region appears to have stabilized.

21. Once UNOMIL and ECOMOG are fully deployed in the eastern and western regions, in accordance with the Cotonou agreement, buffer zones will be established within Liberia on the borders with Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone. The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone have written to me seeking the assistance of the international community in providing resources, such as vehicles and communications equipment, to enable them to create buffer zones within their borders with Liberia. In my view this would greatly facilitate the effectiveness of surveillance in the buffer zones and improve security in those areas. Member States may wish to provide such assistance to those Governments on a bilateral basis.

22. Following the deployment of UNOMIL and ECOMOG, the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee (JCMC) has been replaced by a Violations Committee, chaired by the United Nations Chief Military Observer, in accordance with the Cotonou agreement. The Violations Committee is the forum through which UNOMIL and ECOMOG address issues of cease-fire violations with the parties. To date, four violation reports have been received by the Committee, three of which have been investigated and settled.

23. At the time of its dissolution, JCMC had received a total of 101 reports of cease-fire violations. It had investigated and resolved 79 of those reports; 10 others were investigated but have not yet been resolved. The 22 remaining cases were not investigated, owing to lack of information or inability to move freely in order to carry out the investigations.

24. Three demobilization centres, one for each of the warring factions, were opened on 7 March. It is reported that the total number of combatants of all parties is approximately 60,000 soldiers. In the first month of disarmament, more than 2,200 combatants, from all parties, were disarmed and demobilized. Owing to political difficulties, however, disarmament has been slower than it technically could have been. Intensive consultations sponsored by my Special Representative, the United Nations Chief Military Observer and the Field Commander of ECOMOG, have taken place with the parties, with a view to keeping the process on course. Assuming the full cooperation of the parties, it is estimated that disarmament could be completed in two months.

25. Combatants are brought to assembly areas and encampment sites under the command and control of their respective parties. The parties remain responsible for them during their processing at encampment sites. Although ECOMOG is charged with disarming the fighters, monitored by UNOMIL, disarmament is greatly facilitated by the presence of liaison officers of each party at the encampment sites.

26. The demobilization process includes the gathering of information on each ex-combatant in regard to his background and future plans, issuance of an identification card, a medical examination, counselling and sensitization, after which a reintegration package (second-hand clothes, rice, simple agricultural tools) is given to each ex-combatant. Finally, each individual is transported to the community of his choice.

27. Flexible arrangements have been put in place to accommodate specific target groups, including detainees. To date, 642 NPFL detainees have been processed and released from detention in Monrovia. The child ex-fighters create a special problem and are taken to demobilization sites coordinated by the Children Assistance Programme, a national non-governmental organization. By the end of March, 136 children had been transported to 3 different sites. Fifteen of those children have since been reunited with their families while the remainder will continue with counselling prior to going home. It is expected that a total of 6,000 child fighters will be disarmed through this process.

28. Sensitization of communities throughout the country is an important prerequisite for national reconciliation. Prior to the opening of demobilization centres, sensitization workshops were held for military and civilian personnel of the NPFL and the Armed Forces of Liberia. A similar workshop was planned for ULIMO but this was postponed because of internal strife within that party.

29. The paucity of resources and logistical problems are major challenges in demobilization, which are exacerbated by exaggerated expectations communicated by the leadership of the factions to the ex-combatants. Feeding demobilizing combatants in assembly areas in advance of disarmament has increased the costs of the operation.

30. Furthermore, the mandate of UNOMIG does not include the medium-term and long-term requirements of reconstruction and rehabilitation. Accordingly, UNDP and the United Nations system, the African Development Bank, the Bretton Woods institutions and Governments supportive of the reconstruction of Liberia are urged to work closely with the Liberian National Transitional Government in addressing the priority needs for the transition and beyond.

V. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

31. At present, 1,400,000 needy civilians are receiving humanitarian assistance in Liberia, while another 300,000 are inaccessible because of security problems. Since my last report, 1,185 tons of humanitarian assistance have been delivered to ULIMO areas, except in Upper Lofa, and 3,000 tons have been delivered in NPFL areas using the Côte d'Ivoire route and the Monrovia-to-Gbarnga highway.

32. Since February 1994, approximately 40,000 civilians have been displaced from the south-east region and Grand Bassa county, as a result of LPC attacks against NPFL, while 10,000 have fled from Lower Lofa to Bong county claiming severe harassment by the Lofa Defence Force (LDF). United Nations agencies joined efforts with non-governmental organizations in bringing relief to the displaced.

33. Skirmishes between Krahn and Mandingo elements of ULIMO impeded the distribution of assistance in Cape Mount and Bomi counties. In addition, some 150,000 displaced persons and refugees in Upper Lofa remained cut off from any relief assistance. Those constraints on access should be overcome with the deployment of ECOMOG and UNOMIL to the areas in question. However, the movement of humanitarian assistance to the needy population in those areas remains problematic because of recent ULIMO activities.

34. Logistical problems also inhibit the delivery of relief supplies, compounded by the deteriorating roads during the rainy season. Many bridges are in urgent need of repair if they are to withstand heavy traffic. An airlift of food aid to Upper Lofa is once more under consideration. Implementing agencies, both international and local non-governmental organizations, that distribute food are often hampered by limited transport capacity.

35. Two inter-agency assessment missions were carried out in accessible areas of the south-east and in Cape Mount and Bomi counties. Nutritional status was found to be within normal limits in the areas visited where security was satisfactory and there had been a reasonable harvest.

36. A non-governmental organization survey carried out in Upper Margibi, an area where in December 1993 a malnutrition rate of 40 per cent had been reported, showed a dramatic improvement, with a rate of 4 per cent. However, in the absence of household food security and with the cultivation period due, a general rice distribution accompanied with seeds and tools was recommended.

37. In many parts of the country, distribution of seeds and tools could contribute significantly to building food security. Three thousand tons of seeds for distribution are already in stock, representing 50 per cent of the country's requirements. In addition, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has recently received a substantial donation for the acquisition of seeds and agricultural tools. The potential coverage is, however, limited by security and logistical factors.

38. The Minister of Planning recently convened a meeting of donors and United Nations and non-governmental organizations, to establish a coordinating forum for relief, resettlement and rehabilitation activities throughout Liberia. The Government is beginning to assume responsibility in those areas since the country has been unified.

39. Some 700,000 Liberian refugees are registered with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in five neighbouring West African countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone). The majority of them have expressed their intention to return as soon as security and peace are restored throughout the country. Since the signing of the Cotonou agreement, approximately 60,000 refugees have returned, including 30,000 assisted by UNHCR. It is expected that an additional 150,000 will return before organized repatriation begins. UNHCR has an ongoing programme of assistance for spontaneous returnees in three counties, which will be extended to other counties as the security situation improves.

40. It is estimated that 414,000 refugees will opt to repatriate with the assistance of UNHCR, the majority returning directly to their arear of origin or of their choice. A package of assistance consisting of food, household goods, seeds and agricultural and shelter construction tools will be given to each family.

41. A large number of refugees are engaged in agricultural activities and have already enrolled their children in schools in the countries of asylum for the 1994 academic year. For those reasons, many refugees may choose to begin repatriation in the latter part of 1994. Sample surveys among refugees indicate that a number of them may wish to return only after the general elections and installation of an elected Government.

42. Preparatory work for the return and reintegration of the returnees has commenced with the identification and rehabilitation of reception centres and an estimation of the need for basic services, such as water and health-care facilities. Some roads and bridges to the reception centres and to drop-off points will also require repairs. Resource availability constitutes the main constraint for preparatory work to start.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

43. The General Assembly, by its resolution 48/247 of 5 April 1994, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of UNOMIL, at a monthly rate not to exceed $4,359,100 gross ($4,232,900 net), for a period of three months beyond 21 April 1994, should the Security Council decide to continue the Observer Mission beyond that date. Therefore, should the Council decide to extend the UNOMIL mandate as recommended in paragraph 51 below, I intend to seek the additional resources required for the maintenance of the Mission from the General Assembly at its current session.

44. As at 31 March 1994, of the $39.8 million assessed on Member States, unpaid assessments to the UNOMIL Special Account amounted to $26.4 million.

45. With regard to the Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Cotonou Accord on Liberia, as at 31 March 1994, voluntary contributions received amounted to $15.16 million from the Governments of Denmark, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, of which expenditure totalling $11.7 million at the time of the present report has been authorized.

VII. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

46. The four years of civil conflict in Liberia have been marked by deplorable atrocities against civilians. With every outbreak of fighting, innocent civilians are displaced, harassed and killed. Flows of humanitarian assistance are interrupted. In accordance with Security Council resolution 866 (1993), by which the Council requested UNOMIL to report to me any major violations of humanitarian law, my Special Representative has been in close contact with national and international institutions in order to monitor such violations. I

call on all parties to extend their full cooperation to the international community in order to ensure the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout the country.

47. For the reasons described in paragraph 16 of the present report, and given the importance of holding free and fair elections within the agreed time-frame, I urge the Liberian authorities to give favourable consideration to organizing these transitional elections on the basis of a single national constituency with proportional representation. I am ready to send immediately to Liberia a team of international experts to consult with the Liberian National Transitional Government and the Elections Commission on how this could be done.

48. In my past reports on UNOMIL, I have appealed to Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund for Liberia. I wish to thank those Member States which have so generously contributed. However, support for ECOMOG, for the demobilization and reintegration and for the holding of elections remains urgently needed. With specific regard to the election process, my Special Representative has reported that, without external financial support, the Liberian National Transitional Government will not be able to meet the resource requirements of holding the elections. I therefore renew my call to Member States to continue their support to the peace process in Liberia, especially at this critical juncture, by contributing to the Trust Fund.

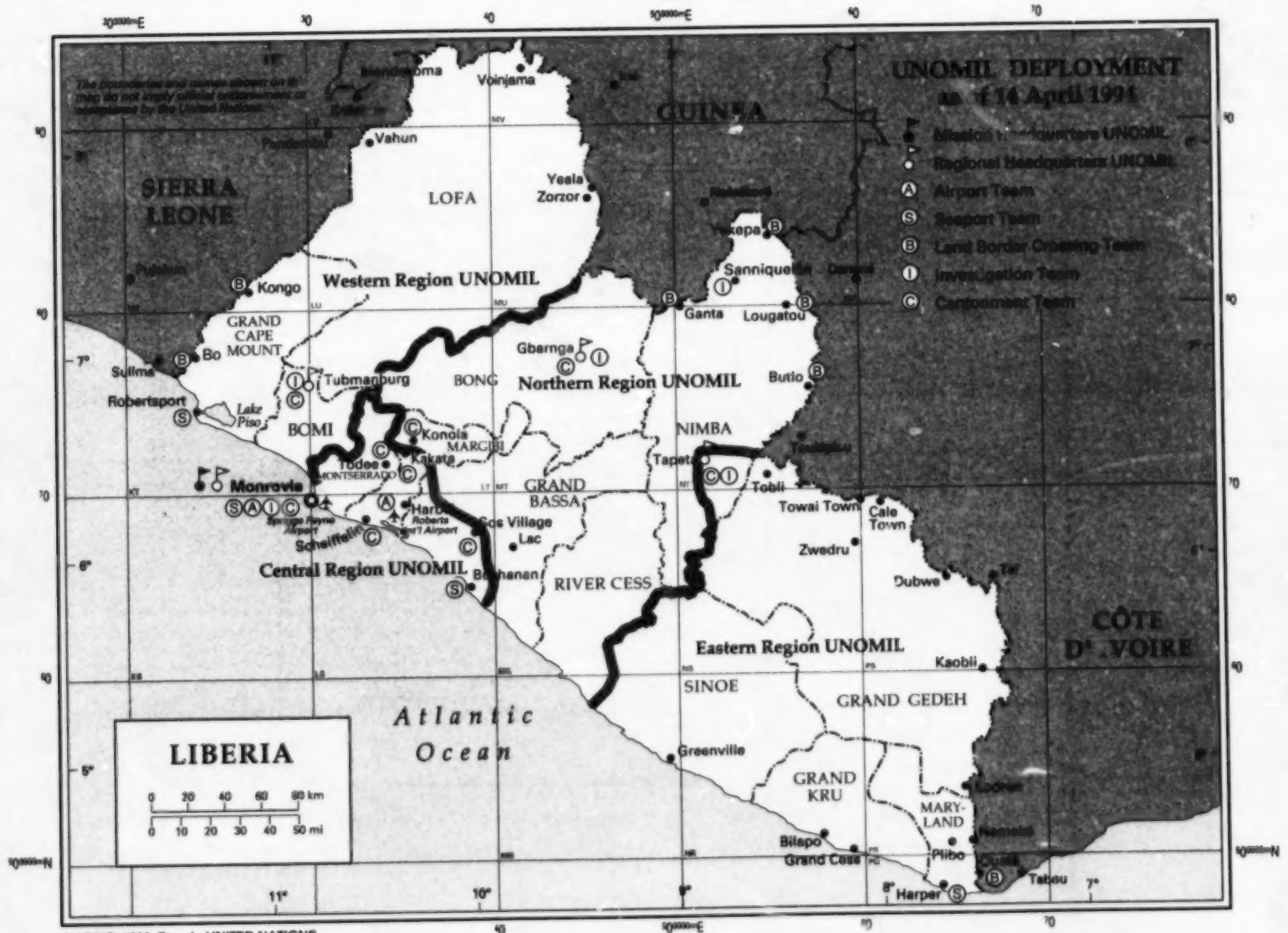
49. I am pleased to report that collaboration between UNOMIL and ECOMOG is of the highest professional order. With the advance deployment of United Nations military observers, ECOMOG has been able to benefit from information on the terrain and physical facilities in different locations, as well as from the building of confidence that the military observers were able to generate throughout the country.

50. The Liberian parties have achieved progress in their search for peace with the installation of the Council of State and the start of disarmament on 7 March, and the agreement to hold free and fair elections on 7 September 1994. However, the disposition of the four remaining Cabinet posts, which has still to be determined, constitutes a major impediment to the full installation of the Transitional Government. Continued military conflict involving various parties also impedes the implementation of the Cotonou agreement. I urge the Liberian parties to make a concerted effort and to cooperate with one another in order to overcome the remaining impediments to the full installation of the Transitional Government. I also call on them to respect the terms of the Cotonou agreement in ensuring that their combatants lay down their arms.

51. Taking into account the progress made thus far in the implementation of the Cotonou agreement, I recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNOMIL for a further period of six months, which will include the elections scheduled for September 1994. Provision must also be made for the liquidation phase of the Mission, which would end by 31 December. However, if the question of the disposition of the four remaining ministries is not resolved within two weeks and if there is no further progress in the peace process within this period, I will request the Council to review the mandate of UNOMIL. In this connection, the parties should be aware that while the international community has been generous in its support of the implementation of the Cotonou agreement,

this support cannot continue indefinitely if the necessary cooperation is not forthcoming from the parties.

52. I shall continue to keep the Council fully informed of the situation in Liberia and of progress being made in the implementation of the Cotonou agreement. I shall recommend that the Council review the situation in Liberia at any stage should developments warrant such a review.



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UNITED
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S/1994/464
19 April 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 14 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I am pleased to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 14 April 1994 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, together with an unofficial English translation thereof, concerning the letter dated 7 April 1994 from the President of the United States of America addressed to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 14 April 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I wish to refer to the letter dated 7 April 1994 from United States President Bill Clinton, addressed to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and, in particular, to the last paragraph of the letter.

This paragraph, which deals with the internal situation in Iraq and refers to the so-called "Iraqi National Congress", confirms what we have already pointed out in our communications to the Security Council and during our deliberations with its members, which is that one of the permanent members of the Security Council, namely, the United States of America, does not proceed in determining its position vis-à-vis Iraq from the aim of implementing the resolutions of the Security Council according to the correct legal interpretation of these resolutions but rather from political goals totally alien to the Council's resolutions on Iraq.

This fact requires that the Council should take a clear stand on any illegal or preconceived interpretation of its resolutions and should not allow any of its members to impose their own tendentious views and political attitudes on the Security Council and thus influence the Council's position.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

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S/1994/465
21 April 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

France, Russian Federation, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reaffirming in this context its resolution 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994,

Recalling also the statement by the President of the Security Council on 6 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/14) relating to the situation in the safe area of Gorazde,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the responsibility of the Security Council in this regard,

Deeply concerned by the ongoing hostilities in and around Gorazde, as well as by the consequences for the situation in other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and on the negotiation process aimed at an overall political settlement,

Condemning in the strongest possible terms the Bosnian Serb forces for their continued offensive against the safe area of Gorazde, which has resulted in the death of numerous civilians and tremendous human suffering,

Condemning also all attacks against civilian populations and humanitarian relief workers and reiterating that any persons committing violations of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible,

Condemning further the Bosnian Serb party for their failure to negotiate in good faith and to uphold their commitments made to the representatives of the United Nations and the Russian Federation in respect of cease-fire arrangements in and around Gorazde,

Sharing the concern expressed by the Secretary-General in his reports of 10 March 1994 (S/1994/291) and 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and taking note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the definition and implementation of the concept of safe areas,

Determined to contribute to the immediate establishment of a lasting cease-fire in Gorazde as well as throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina through negotiations between the parties, and to ensure its respect,

Reaffirming the mandate conferred on the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) by its resolutions 824 (1993), 836 (1993), 844 (1993) and 908 (1994), and emphasizing that UNPROFOR will continue to make full use of this mandate as and when needed in execution of the Council's relevant resolutions,

Praising the untiring and courageous action of the personnel of UNPROFOR and of other United Nations agencies in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Condemning the harassment and the detention of UNPROFOR personnel by the Bosnian Serb forces and all obstacles to UNPROFOR's freedom of movement,

Paying tribute to the enlargement of diplomatic efforts towards the conclusion of an overall political settlement, welcoming in this context the ongoing international efforts by representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and the Russian Federation, and determined to strengthen and coordinate these international efforts in order to bring together the current diplomatic initiatives with the aim of securing the participation of all the parties concerned in an overall political settlement,

Determining that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

A

1. Demands the immediate conclusion by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb party of a cease-fire agreement, under the auspices of UNPROFOR, in Gorazde and throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, leading to an agreement on cessation of hostilities, and demands that all parties comply strictly with such agreements;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure that UNPROFOR is able, within the limits of its available resources, to monitor the situation in Gorazde and respect of any cease-fire and disengagement of the military forces in Gorazde, including any measure to put heavy weapons of the parties under United Nations control;

3. Condemns the shelling and attacks by the Bosnian Serb forces against the safe area of Gorazde as defined in resolution 824 (1993) and demands the withdrawal of these forces and their weapons to a distance to be agreed by UNPROFOR wherefrom they cease to constitute a threat to the status of Gorazde as a safe area;

B

4. Calls for an end to any provocative action by whomsoever committed in and around the safe areas;

5. Demands the immediate release of all United Nations personnel still held by the Bosnian Serb forces;

6. Demands further unimpeded freedom of movement for UNPROFOR in the fulfilment of all its tasks and the removal of all obstacles to such freedom of movement;

7. Confirms the decision in resolution 908 (1994) to take action by 30 April 1994 at the latest on the further troop requirements recommended by the Secretary-General;

C

8. Underlines the urgent need to intensify the efforts towards an overall political settlement agreed by all parties in the former Yugoslavia, and in particular in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

9. Calls for the intensification of the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement with coordination and close consultation between the representatives of the United States and the Russian Federation and those of the United Nations and the European Union, with the aim of bringing together current diplomatic initiatives;

D

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter, and stands ready promptly to consider taking further measures as required.

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GENERAL

S/1994/466
19 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 APRIL 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following the Security Council's informal consultations earlier today about the situation in Gorazde, I have the honour to transmit to you for the information of the members of the Security Council, a copy of the letter which I have addressed today to Dr. Manfred Wörner, the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex

Letter dated 18 April 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

I have the honour to refer to resolution 836, adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 4 June 1993.

In paragraph 9 of that resolution the Security Council authorized the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), in carrying out the mandate conferred on it by paragraph 5 of that resolution, "... acting in self-defence, to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, in reply to bombardments against the safe areas by any of the parties ...". The safe areas had been declared by the Security Council in its resolution 824 of 6 May 1993.

In paragraph 10 of resolution 836, the Security Council further decided that "... Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR, all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in and around the safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 above."

In the declaration of the Heads of State and Government participating in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council held at NATO Headquarters, Brussels on 10-11 January 1994, the Heads of State and Government inter alia reaffirmed their "readiness under the authority of the United Nations Security Council and in accordance with the Alliance decisions of 2 and 9 August 1993, to carry out air strikes in order to prevent the strangulation of Sarajevo, the safe areas and other threatened areas in Bosnia-Herzegovina". You subsequently informed me that, whereas the North Atlantic Council had already authorized close air support, a further decision would be required for it to authorize air strikes. I reported this position to the Security Council in my letter of 28 January 1994 addressed to its President.

In my letter to you of 6 February 1994 I asked you to take action to obtain a decision by the North Atlantic Council to authorize the Commander-in-Chief of NATO's Southern Command to launch air strikes, at the request of the United Nations, against artillery or mortar positions in or around Sarajevo which were determined by UNPROFOR to be responsible for attacks against civilian targets in that city, which was one of the safe areas declared by the Security Council in its resolution 824 (1993). I received a positive reply to that request in your letter of 9 February 1994.

The tragic events which are currently taking place in Gorazde demonstrate the need for the North Atlantic Council to take a similar decision with respect to the five other safe areas declared by the Security Council, namely the towns of Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, Bihac and Srebrenica and their surrounding areas. I should accordingly be grateful if you could take action to obtain, at the earliest possible date, a decision by the North Atlantic Council to authorize

the Commander-in-Chief of NATO's Southern Command to launch air strikes, at the request of the United Nations, against artillery, mortar positions or tanks in or around the above-mentioned safe areas which are determined by UNPROFOR to be responsible for attacks against civilian targets within those areas.

The arrangements for the coordination of such air strikes would be elaborated through direct contacts between UNPROFOR Headquarters and NATO's Southern Command, as has already been done in the case of close air support for the self-defence of United Nations personnel in Bosnia and Herzegovina and air strikes in and around Sarajevo.

I am today informing the members of the Security Council that I have addressed the above request to you.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1994/467
19 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Our government sources have reported the following:

(a) Serb forces have stormed the military barracks in Lukavica and seized all heavy weaponry under United Nations protection;

(b) General Rose informed the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina that the United Nations Protection Force was helpless owing to the fact that more than 100 of its troops are being held hostage by the Serbian forces;

(c) Serb forces seemingly do not expect or fear any United Nations response and their beliefs have been enforced by the lack of action by the United Nations on numerous occasions in which numerous violations of the cease-fire in Sarajevo by Serbian forces (sniping, etc.) occurred.

Secondly, the situation in Gorazde has not changed:

(a) Serb forces have incessantly been pounding Gorazde with heavy artillery. Beside using mortars, our reports indicate that irritant gases are being used to drive the civilian population out of their shelters. There is hardly a place left in Gorazde for people to hide;

(b) Tanks are shooting at civilians from a distance of less than 200 yards. Only one floor of the Gorazde hospital is functional;

(c) The reports indicate that the ammonia tanks have been punctured and ammonia is flowing in the streets, river and air, causing suffering and danger. The population is desperate and the city is in a dire state.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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S/1994/468
19 April 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 18 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a table giving the particulars of the 1,747 miscellaneous bombs, shells and missiles left behind by the 30-Power aggression against Iraq and found and disposed of in all parts of the country between 1 and 31 March 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Table

Civil Defence Department	Number and type of ordnance found
Salah al-Din	2 7-mm mortar shells
Diyala	105 shells of various types and sizes
Wasit	(a) 2 American-made mines removed and destroyed (b) The following were destroyed: 1. 55 Egyptian-made grenades 2. 60 60-mm mortar shells 3. 45 80-mm mortar shells 4. 120 bomb detonators of various calibre 5. 18 RPG-7 rockets 6. 40 Faz rockets 7. 14 anti-tank mines
Ta'mim	12 anti-armour mines
Dhi Qar	1. 900 Tornado bombs 2. 3 60-mm mortar shells
Muthanna	2 anti-armour projectiles found
Anbar	1 60-mm mortar bomb destroyed in Fallujah district
Maysan	1. 3 March: 4 cluster bombs on a citizen's farm 2. 5 March: 37 anti-personnel mines with 2 82-mm artillery shells 3. 5 March: 1 anti-personnel mine in Hayy al-Askari
Ninawa	1. 7 March: 2 American spherical bombs destroyed on the land of the village of Ba'wizah, Tall Kayf district 2. 8 March: 16 spherical bombs on the land of the village of Bakhira, Hammam al-Alil subdistrict
Basra	Found and destroyed: 1. 2 spherical bombs 2. 18 cluster bombs 3. 24 sprinkler bombs 4. 69 miscellaneous anti-tank shells 5. 7 spider bombs 6. 117 launcher missiles 7. 42 mortar shells of various calibre

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S/1994/469
19 April 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISH

LETTER DATED 18 APRIL 1994 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, SPAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to draw to your attention a communiqué in English on Bosnia and Herzegovina which was issued on 18 April 1994 on behalf of the European Union by its Presidency.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed)

Hervé LADSOUS
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of France

(Signed)

Juan A. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
Permanent Representative
of Spain

(Signed)

Sir David HANNAY, KCMG
Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

Annex

[Original: English]

Statement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued on 18 April 1994 on behalf of the European Union by its Presidency

The European Union condemns the continuing Bosnian Serb attacks on Gorazde in violation of the Security Council resolution and calls for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire in and around Gorazde and the pullback of Bosnian Serb forces, which threaten the security of Gorazde. This will enable the deployment of United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) forces to the town to take place.

All detained United Nations personnel should be released straight away and be allowed unrestricted freedom of movement in accordance with United Nations resolutions. The humanitarian effort, the passage of which through Bosnian-Serb-held territory is currently suspended, should be given unimpeded access to the people of Gorazde and more widely in Bosnia, including Sarajevo.

The European Union invites the State members of the European Union that are members of the Security Council to support the adoption without delay of a binding resolution in support of these objectives.

The European Union expresses its full support for the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR commanders and confirms its support for Atlantic Alliance forces in their underpinning of United Nations action. It also pays tribute to the committed work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other volunteer agencies, which include many citizens of member States of the European Union, to continue their humanitarian mission despite the appalling difficulties they face on the ground. The European Union calls upon those nations which have promised additional forces to the United Nations to ensure that they arrive in Bosnia quickly.

A cease-fire in and around Gorazde is the first essential, and the European Union calls upon the Bosnian Serbs to honour their word in the negotiations chaired by the United Nations. This should be followed quickly by a general cease-fire throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. A general cease-fire would be a prelude to negotiations for a political settlement involving the whole of Bosnia.

To this end the Ministers also call for an intensified diplomatic effort by the international community, involving the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and the Russian Federation to ensure the convergence of their initiatives and to bring about talks between the parties at an early date based on the European Union plan and taking into account the Washington accord and the talks on the Krajinas.

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S/1994/470
20 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

Events in Rwanda

1. The members of the Security Council are fully aware of the critical situation in Rwanda following the crash of the plane at Kigali airport on 6 April 1994, which caused the deaths of all those on board, including President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Cyprien Ntayamira of Burundi. The cause of the crash cannot be determined without a full investigation, which so far has not been feasible.

2. This tragic incident set off a torrent of widespread killings, mainly in Kigali but also in other parts of the country. The violence appears to have both political and ethnic dimensions. No reliable estimate of deaths has so far been available, but they could possibly number tens of thousands.

3. Reliable reports strongly indicate that the killings were started by unruly members of the Presidential Guard, then spread quickly throughout the city. Despite the best efforts of UNAMIR, the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) security battalion quartered at the National Development Council complex broke out and started to engage Government troops, including elements of the Presidential Guard. RPF units from the demilitarized zone also moved towards Kigali and joined the fighting. Authority collapsed, the provisional Government disintegrated and some of its members were killed in the violence. An interim Government was proclaimed on 8 April 1994, but could not establish authority, and on 12 April 1994, as fighting between the armed forces and the RPF intensified, left the capital. Since then, the Defence Minister and the high command of the Rwandese Government Forces (RGF), whose leadership has recently changed, appear to be the only interlocutors available on the Government side. The brutal murders by unruly RGF soldiers of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Agathe Uwilingiyimana, of other members of the Government and of 10 members of the Belgian contingent serving with UNAMIR were particularly tragic consequences of the violence.

Efforts by UNAMIR

4. In this situation, it became impossible for UNAMIR to continue the tasks emanating from its mandate. Responding to the security and humanitarian crises,

UNAMIR, led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Force Commander, dedicated itself to the following efforts:

(a) Securing an agreement on a cease-fire, to be followed by political negotiations between the two sides to restore the peace process under the Arusha agreement;

(b) Protecting, as far as possible, United Nations civilian staff;

(c) Protecting, as far as possible, other civilians, both foreign and Rwandese nationals;

(d) Negotiating a truce with the two parties in order to enable the evacuation of expatriates to take place;

(e) Assisting in the evacuation of non-Rwandese civilians, both United Nations and non-United Nations, by providing escorts for convoys to land borders and to the airport, and coordinating with Belgian and French task forces sent for this purpose;

(f) Rescuing individuals and groups trapped in the fighting;

(g) Providing humanitarian assistance to large groups of displaced persons under the protection of UNAMIR.

5. The most urgent of those tasks was the first, the effort to secure a cease-fire through contacts with representatives of the armed forces and the RPF, in the hope that this would lead to political efforts to return to the peace process under the Arusha agreement. The Security Council was kept fully informed of these efforts and other developments on the ground. The decision by the Government of Belgium, following the murder of its 10 soldiers in UNAMIR and threats to Belgian nationals, to withdraw its battalion from UNAMIR introduced a new critical element into the deteriorating situation. The Force Commander has been trying to obtain assurances from both sides to declare the airport a neutral zone under UNAMIR's control. He initially received such assurances, but before they could be formalized, RGF changed its stand, leaving open the possibility that the airport could become a combat zone.

6. The members of the Council are aware that, despite direct contacts between the two sides under the auspices of UNAMIR on 15 April 1994, which gave some hope for progress towards a cease-fire, the efforts of UNAMIR have so far been fruitless. Both sides have adopted rigid positions, with RPF presenting preconditions that RGF rejects. In this situation, I regretfully have concluded that there is no prospect of a cease-fire being agreed upon in the coming days. Both the violence in the streets and the fighting between RGF and RPF forces continue. This has brought mortar attacks on concentrations of displaced civilians under UNAMIR protection. UNAMIR headquarters also was hit on 19 April, although there were fortunately no casualties.

7. The dedicated personnel of UNAMIR, who have performed courageously in dangerous circumstances, cannot be left at risk indefinitely when there is no possibility of their performing the tasks for which they were dispatched. With the departure of the Belgian contingent and non-essential personnel from other contingents, the reduced strength of military personnel in UNAMIR stood, on 20 April, at 1,515 (from 2,165) and Military Observers at 190 (from 321), for a total of 1,705 (from 2,486).

Options proposed

8. The Council will recall that in response to its request I presented, on 14 April, two broad alternatives for dealing with this highly unstable and unpredictable state of affairs in Rwanda. Both options were predicated on the establishment of a cease-fire, without which it would be impossible for UNAMIR to continue to perform its responsibilities under its present mandate.

9. The first option was to retain UNAMIR at a reduced strength (that is, without the Belgian contingent) for a limited period of three or four weeks following the cease-fire. The parties would have been required to reach agreement on the restoration of the Arusha process within this period, in which case UNAMIR would resume its role under its mandate. Otherwise, UNAMIR would be withdrawn in its totality.

10. The second option, following the cease-fire, was to withdraw the bulk of UNAMIR, leaving my Special Representative and the Force Commander in Kigali to act as intermediaries for political negotiations for an indefinite period, subject to review by the Security Council, rather than the limited period envisaged in the first alternative. In order to ensure the security of this United Nations team, about 200 to 300 United Nations military personnel would also have remained in Kigali.

11. The two options above were not mutually exclusive. If the efforts under the first had failed to succeed by the end of the stipulated period, it would have been possible to move to the second scenario, instead of withdrawing UNAMIR in its totality.

Observations

12. In the critical situation that continues to prevail, a decision must be reached on whether, and if so, how, the United Nations will maintain its efforts to help a people who have fallen into calamitous circumstances. I offer three alternatives for the Council's consideration.

13. Alternative I. The first alternative is predicated on the conclusion, described above, that there is no realistic prospect of the two opposing forces agreeing on an effective cease-fire in the immediate future. Without a cease-fire, combat between them will continue and so will the lawlessness and the massacres of civilians. This situation could only be changed by the immediate and massive reinforcement of UNAMIR and a change in its mandate so that it would be equipped and authorized to coerce the opposing forces into a cease-fire, and to attempt to restore law and order and put an end to the killings. This also would make possible the provision and distribution of

humanitarian assistance by humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations not only in the capital, but in other parts of the country where the population has been displaced or subjected to deprivation as a result of the violence. Further, the restoration of stability in Rwanda would assist in preventing the repercussions of the violence from spreading to neighbouring countries and leading to regional instability. This scenario would require several thousand additional troops and UNAMIR may have to be given enforcement powers under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

14. In this connection, I should report that the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations called on me on 19 April with a plea to reinforce UNAMIR to enable it to end the chaos in his country. In a telephone conversation on 20 April, President Museweni of Uganda urged that UNAMIR be reinforced and retained in Rwanda, and asked me to convey his request to the Security Council. He added that he was attempting to arrange for troop contributions from countries in the region, and that he personally was directing efforts to arrange a cease-fire between RGF and RPF.

15. Alternative II. The second alternative would be an amended form of the second option presented to the Security Council on 14 April. In this scenario, a small group headed by the Force Commander, with necessary staff, would remain in Kigali to act as intermediary between the two parties in an attempt to bring them to an agreement on a cease-fire, this effort being maintained for a period of up to two weeks or longer, should the Council so prefer. Additional tasks would include assistance in the resumption of humanitarian relief operations to the extent feasible in this situation. UNAMIR has received assurances from both sides that they will cooperate in such operations, though there can be no certainty that this will be done.

16. The team would require the support of an infantry company to provide security, as well as a number of military observers to monitor the situation, apart from civilian staff, the total being estimated at about 270. The remainder of UNAMIR personnel would be withdrawn, but UNAMIR, as a mission, would continue to exist. The Special Representative, with a small staff, would continue his efforts to resume his role as intermediary in the political negotiations, with the aim of bringing back the two sides to the Arusha peace process.

17. The arrangements outlined above could be terminated at any moment should it appear that the parties were not cooperating at a political level, or if their activities compromised the safety and security of the UNAMIR group in Kigali.

18. The parties are being reminded that, although the United Nations system and humanitarian agencies already have geared up to provide humanitarian relief and assistance, only a limited amount could be distributed in the scenario outlined above. A full relief effort would be impossible without a cease-fire.

19. Alternative III. The third alternative, which I do not favour, would be the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR. If the Security Council were to decide on this option, every effort would be made by UNAMIR to obtain commitments from the two sides that they would take measures to ensure the safety of civilians in the areas under their respective control. However, in view of the extreme nature

and dimensions of the violence and mass killings over the last two weeks, there is little ground for hope that effective commitments could be obtained and it must be kept in mind that the consequences of complete withdrawal, in terms of human lives lost, could be very severe indeed. There could also be similar repercussions in neighbouring countries where citizens of the ethnic groups found in Rwanda reside.

20. Ultimately, it is only the parties who signed the Arusha agreement, namely the Government of Rwanda (or its successor) and RPF, who must bear the responsibility for deciding whether their country and people find peace or continue to suffer violence.

21. In presenting this report to the Security Council for its consideration, I would like to express my deep sympathy to the Rwandan families who have lost their relatives in these sad times for their country. I would also like to take this opportunity once again to express my deep condolences to the Government of Belgium and to the families of the 10 Belgian peace-keepers who paid with their lives in the cause of peace. I also would like to record my high commendation to the personnel of UNAMIR, in particular my Special Representative and the Force Commander, for the selfless and courageous dedication with which they have devoted themselves to doing their best for the United Nations in extremely hazardous circumstances.

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/929
S/1994/471
20 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 114 (b)
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 18 April 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic issued on 15 April 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 114 (b), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan on 15 April 1994

[Original: Russian]

On 16 February 1994, the press service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia issued a statement in which the Armenian side officially acknowledged that it had shot eight Azerbaijani prisoners, with the comment that they had been killed during an attempt to escape.

On 23 March 1994, thanks to the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the corpses of 10 Azerbaijani nationals were transported from Armenia to Azerbaijan. These bodies were examined by a commission of forensic experts of the union of practical sciences "Forensic Examinations and Pathological Anatomy" which is part of the Ministry of Health of Azerbaijan.

On 7 and 8 April 1994, Professor Derek Paunder, an independent forensic expert from Scotland, carried out a second forensic examination, which confirmed the findings of the Commission of the Azerbaijani Ministry of Health. Professor Paunder is a member of 10 international associations and societies concerned with forensic medicine and pathological anatomy, including an American association of medical experts, the Presidium of the International Academy of legal and social medicine, and a British organization of doctors for human rights. The findings of the Azerbaijani and the independent Scottish forensic experts confirmed the assumption about the premeditated and deliberate killing of the prisoners, six of whom were killed by shots fired at close range at the temple. Three of the prisoners had had the cochlear part of the ear torn off. The internal organs (liver, spleen, heart) of one of the prisoners were missing.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic expresses its profound indignation at the inhuman and repulsive acts by the Republic of Armenia and urges the world community as a whole, and all international organizations, to condemn this further act of vandalism against the Azerbaijani prisoners of war, which shows flagrant disregard for the 1949 Geneva Conventions for the protection of war victims, and especially the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, and to demand that the official authorities of the Republic of Armenia desist forthwith from such acts and cease reprisals against Azerbaijani hostages and prisoners of war. The number of these today stands at 3,736 people (of whom, on 15 March, 1,535 were prisoners of war, and the rest old men, women and children). They are being held in Armenian territory and in the Armenian-occupied Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic.

UNITED
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Security Council

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S/1994/472
20 April 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 20 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CAMEROON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter of 28 February 1994 (S/1994/228) conveying my Government's request for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the bitter tension caused by the border dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon in the Bakassi Peninsula, and in the light of our recent conversation in which I confirmed and reiterated to you our request for an urgent meeting of the Council, I have the honour to submit for your attention, and that of the members of the Council, the informal text of a draft resolution that could mark the conclusion of the Council's consideration of this case.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pascal BILOA TANG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having taken note of the letter of 28 February 1994 (S/1994/228) from the Permanent Representative of Cameroon to the President of the Security Council and the letter of 4 March 1994 (S/1994/258) from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Nigeria to the President of the Security Council,

Deeply concerned by the deteriorating situation in the Bakassi Peninsula and the potential repercussions with respect to bilateral relations between Cameroon and Nigeria and throughout the region,

Having taken note of the communiqué issued on 24 March 1994 by the Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution of the Organization of African Unity and transmitted to the Council by the Permanent Representative of Cameroon in a letter dated 28 March 1994 (S/1994/351),

Commending the efforts made by the Organization of African Unity to facilitate the peaceful settlement of the dispute between the two countries,

Noting in particular the significant contribution of the head of State of Egypt as current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and that of the head of State of Togo,

Bearing in mind the need to respect the principle of inviolability of borders which is embodied in Chapter I, article 2, paragraph 4 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Further bearing in mind the provisions of Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the initiative of Cameroon in submitting the dispute to the Organization of African Unity and in having brought it before the International Court of Justice;

2. Welcomes also the appropriate and prompt measures taken by the Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution of the Organization of African Unity, which were publicized in its communiqué of 24 March 1994;

3. Invites the parties to avoid taking any action that might further worsen the dispute;

4. Also invites the parties, as recommended by the Central Organ, to exercise restraint and to take appropriate measures to restore confidence, including the withdrawal of troops and continuation of the dialogue;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to send a mission to evaluate the situation on site, to make contact with the two countries concerned and with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, and to report to the Council in one month's time;

6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

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S/1994/473
20 April 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 47 of the preliminary list*
DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN APRIL 1986

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 19 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the declaration issued on 15 April 1994 by the Association of Families of Victims of the United States-United Kingdom Aggression against the People of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the eighth anniversary of that aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 47 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

* A/49/50.

Annex

Declaration dated 15 April 1994 by the Association of Families of Victims of the United States-United Kingdom Aggression against the People of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Eight years have elapsed since the barbarous aggression against our people, when the three criminal terrorist States moved, with black hatred, against our innocent children, our women and our elderly in a desperate attempt to harm our great people. Eight years have elapsed since this repugnant and criminal act of terrorism, which disavows all values, defies all human concepts and clearly reveals the spuriousness of the rancorous allegations of the West, which were prompted by the arrogance of brute force towards a small people whose only offence is that it believes in freedom for itself and for the world around it, hails the victory of the values of life and upholds the concept of honour and human dignity for all mankind.

At this time, we hail the eighth anniversary of the brutal attack that was a living example of the concept of State terrorism in the highest degree, terrorism armed with fanaticism, providing practical evidence of the law of the jungle that they want to rule the destiny of the world.

Now that eight years have elapsed and it has become clear to the whole world that the Great Jamahiriya was not in any way involved in the Berlin night-club incident that was used as a pretext for attacking our people, the whole world has realized that the real terrorism is what is in fact practised against all the small peoples and that aggression comes officially within the scope of terrorist acts, inasmuch as the plotters were the heads of major Powers, the perpetrators are known by name and by appearance, and the crime was committed in full view of the whole world.

We the families of the martyrs and victims of the aggression, believing that the blood of our victims cannot be spilt in vain, that their lives are not valued at nought and that there is no distinction among our victims between one human being and another, and affirming our condemnation of all forms of terrorism, consider that our cause is the countering of terrorism, from which we have suffered, and that we are entitled to retribution from the criminals and to just compensation for the material and moral injury that we have suffered.

In this firm belief, we address ourselves to the conscience and vital forces of the world, to its international and regional organizations and to human rights organizations, as follows:

First. Reagan, Thatcher and the pilots who carried out the heinous crime and participated in the planning and execution are deemed war criminals who must be handed over and tried before Libyan courts.

Second. We the families of victims and martyrs of the aggression, call upon the international community and the Security Council to investigate this heinous crime and punish its perpetrators. We call for the implementation of the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against the States

that harbour these criminals who were caught in the act in full view of the world.

Third. The international community and the world conscience must bar the presence or participation of the States concerned in the Security Council and prevent their use of the veto.

Fourth. We call upon the international community and its organizations, bodies and vital forces to put an end to the trifling with the concept of terrorism, which the Western States, led by the United States of America, exploit for the promotion of their expansionist interests and then put into practice without any deterrent. Accordingly, we call for a world conference to define the meaning and concept of terrorism.

Fifth. Direct contact must be made with the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, peace organizations throughout the world and human rights associations in order to obtain their support in obtaining our legal and human rights.

Sixth. We consider that the so-called "Lockerbie case" is a continuation of the same terrorist policy by the same forces that carried out the 1986 aggression, directed towards the same ends. This is evidenced by the persistently negative stance of the forces of arrogance and tyranny, aimed at thwarting every attempt to find a way out of the crisis, and their rejection of efforts to deal with it on a legal basis.

Therefore, we appeal to all beneficent and peace-loving forces in the United States, the United Kingdom and France to uphold right and justice and to call upon their Governments to agree to a legal approach that will guarantee the right of respect for international law and custom, and in this appeal the Great Jamahiriya is supported by the peoples of the world as represented in its popular and regional organizations such as the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and other international organizations.

UNITED
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Security Council

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S/1994/474
20 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993 and 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General dated 16 December 1993 (S/26868), 16 February 1994 (S/1994/168) and 18 April 1994 (S/1994/463) on the activities of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL),

Welcoming the progress made towards establishing the Liberian National Transitional Government but concerned about subsequent delays in implementing the Cotonou Peace Agreement,

Expressing its concern over renewed fighting between the Liberian parties and the negative impact that this fighting has had on the disarmament process, the effort to provide humanitarian relief, and the plight of displaced persons,

Commending the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in their efforts to help restore peace, security and stability in Liberia and urging them to continue their efforts with the aim of assisting the Liberian parties to complete the process of political settlement in the country,

Recognizing, as noted in the Secretary-General's report of 4 August 1993 (S/26200), that the Peace Agreement assigns the ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) to assist in the implementation of the Agreement,

Commending those African States that have contributed troops to ECOMOG, and those Member States that have contributed to the Trust Fund or by providing other assistance in support of the troops,

Welcoming the close cooperation between UNOMIL and ECOMOG and stressing the importance of continued full cooperation and coordination between them in the implementation of their respective tasks,

Noting that the revised timetable of the Peace Agreement established on 15 February 1994 in Monrovia calls for legislative and presidential elections to take place by 7 September 1994,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's report dated 18 April 1994 (S/1994/463) and the progress the parties have made towards the implementation of the Peace Agreement and other measures aimed at establishing a lasting peace;

2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIL until 22 October 1994, on the understanding that the Security Council will, by 18 May 1994, review the situation in Liberia, including the role played by UNOMIL in that country, based on a report by the Secretary-General on whether or not the Council of State of the Liberian National Transitional Government has been fully installed, and on whether there has been substantial progress in disarmament and in implementing the peace process;

3. Decides further that the Council will again review the situation in Liberia, including the role played by UNOMIL, on or before 30 June 1994, on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General, such review to include consideration of whether sufficient progress has been made in implementing the revised timetable of the Peace Agreement to warrant continued UNOMIL involvement, in particular, the effective operation of the Liberian National Transitional Government, progress in carrying out disarmament and demobilization, and preparations for the holding of elections on 7 September 1994;

4. Notes that if the Council considers, during either of the above reviews, that progress has been insufficient, it may request the Secretary-General to prepare options regarding UNOMIL's mandate and continued operations;

5. Urges all Liberian parties to cease hostilities immediately and to cooperate with ECOMOG forces to complete the disarmament process expeditiously;

6. Calls on the Liberian parties as an urgent priority to complete installation, within the time-frame established in paragraph 2 above, of the Liberian National Transitional Government, especially the seating of the full cabinet and the national assembly, so that a unified civil administration of the country can be established and other appropriate arrangements completed so that national elections may be held as scheduled on 7 September 1994;

7. Calls again on the Liberian parties to cooperate fully in the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance to all parts of the country by the most direct routes, in accordance with the Peace Agreement;

8. Welcomes ECOMOG's ongoing efforts in furthering the peace process in Liberia and its commitment to ensure the safety of UNOMIL observers and civilian staff and urges the Liberian parties to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of UNOMIL personnel, as well as of the personnel involved in relief operations, and strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

9. Encourages Member States to provide support for the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the Trust Fund or by providing other assistance to facilitate the sending of reinforcements by African States to ECOMOG, assist in supporting troops of participating ECOMOG countries and also assist in humanitarian and development activities, as well as the electoral process;

10. Commends the efforts made by Member States and humanitarian organizations to provide emergency humanitarian assistance;

11. Welcomes the continued efforts by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to promote and facilitate dialogue among all parties concerned;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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S/1994/475
20 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement made by the Official Spokesman of the Government of India on 18 April 1994, on the recent developments in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. H. ANSARI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by the Official Spokesman of the Government of India on 18 April 1994 on Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Government of India views the recent escalation of tension in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and specifically around Gorazde, with deep concern. The lives of innocent citizens and United Nations peace-keepers have once again come under unwarranted threat. A cease-fire must be put in place and respected and the peace process resumed without delay so that there can be movement towards a political settlement which is irreversible and acceptable to all parties. The Government of India calls upon all parties to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina to eschew the futile pursuit of a military solution as this only results in endless bloodshed which is abhorrent to the international community. We call for the immediate resumption of the process of negotiations.

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Security Council

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S/1994/476
20 April 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 20 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As the representative of the State which is presiding over the organs of the Commonwealth of Independent States in 1994, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States concerning the carrying out of a peace-keeping operation in the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict zone, adopted at a meeting held in Moscow on 15 April 1994 (annexed hereto).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and the annex thereto circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

Annex

Statement by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States concerning a peace-keeping operation in the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict zone

For more than a year and a half, the conflict in Abkhazia has remained unresolved. Despite the signing on 4 April 1994 of a declaration on measures for a political settlement of the conflict, in which the parties committed themselves to a strict formal cease-fire and to the non-use of force or threat of the use of force against each other, and a quadripartite agreement on the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons, the situation in the conflict zone still remains complex. Already since the signing of those documents, there have been cases of armed confrontation. The situation threatens to explode, and that could lead to a large-scale outbreak of hostilities.

The documents, which were adopted during the negotiations on the settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict held under the auspices of the United Nations with the Russian Federation acting as facilitator and which had been going on since December 1993, contain a request to the Security Council of the United Nations for the early deployment of a peace-keeping operation and for the participation of a Russian military contingent in the United Nations peacemaking forces. The carrying out of such an operation should promote a solution to the most acute problem - the safe return of tens of thousands of refugees to their homes. No decision has, however, yet been taken to undertake a peace-keeping mission.

The situation in the conflict zone requires immediate action. It is unacceptable that the despatch of peacemaking forces should be postponed.

Reaffirming their commitment to an early solution to the problem of refugees, to respect for human rights and national minorities and to the principle of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia and the guaranteeing of the statehood of Abkhazia, the States of the Commonwealth of Independent States which are Parties to the Treaty on Collective Security appeal to the Security Council of the United Nations to take an immediate decision to undertake a peacemaking operation in Abkhazia.

The Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth express their readiness, in the event that for any reason such a decision is not adopted in the very near future, in accordance with the spirit and principles of the Treaty, which calls for the safeguarding of the peaceful and secure development of the States Parties, to send to the conflict zone, with the agreement of the parties to the conflict, peacemaking forces consisting of military contingents from interested States Parties to the Treaty.

We appeal to all States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States to participate in a peacemaking mission in the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict zone.

The carrying out of an operation by forces of States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States would in this instance fall within the framework of cooperation with the United Nations, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, which encourages the peace-keeping efforts of regional organizations.

All the activities of the States Parties to the Treaty on Collective Security would have to be coordinated with the support of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. An increase in the number of international observers already in Abkhazia pursuant to a decision of the Security Council of the United Nations and their close interaction with the command of the peacemaking forces could play an important role. We would also welcome the readiness of the United Nations to support such a peacemaking operation with additional contingents.